



Report

# Year Book of the Henry Street Settlement and Its Branches 1921

THE N.Y. ACADEMY  
OF MEDICINE  
MAR 23 1922  
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**Including the Visiting Nurse Service  
of the Three Boroughs**

**Henry Street Settlement**  
265 Henry Street, New York City

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To V. EVERIT MACY, *Treasurer*  
265 Henry Street  
New York

\_\_\_\_\_ 1922

I enclose herewith a contribution of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to be  
used for the work of the Henry Street Settlement, including the  
Visiting Nurse Service.

*Mrs.* }  
*Miss* }  
*Mr.* }

*Street* \_\_\_\_\_

*City* \_\_\_\_\_

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# **Report of the Henry Street Settlement**

**1893—1921**

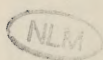


**Henry Street Settlement**

**265 Henry Street, New York City**

**Main House**

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# The Henry Street Settlement Corporation

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*"Fire-makers"—camp fire girls at Yorktown Heights*

## Foreword

THE little publications that have been issued from time to time from the Henry Street Settlement main house or its branches were designed to emphasize some special phase of the multiple methods through which the community is served by the Settlement. The last general report was published in 1918, and even though a "general report" must obviously tell only in sketchy fashion the story of the work, we hope that our friends will find this one of sufficient interest to stimulate inquiry into the particulars of the Service and give us the privilege of completing the outline here presented. I wish that inquiry might be followed, whenever possible, by visits to the main house, its branches and the nursing centres, and we feel assured that the efforts to visualize the Service will repay those who journey to the outlying districts.

The quality and the extent of the Nursing Service are, I think, well known to those loyal friends who have helped create it, not only by their money but by their confidence and their fellowship so generously bestowed. But those of us who are in the very centre of activities are restimulated day by day by the demonstrations of moral zeal and efficiency that enter into the practice of the work, and are also stimulated by



the value placed upon it by those who have been served. Some days ago a woman who had had attention when she was ill, and, as she said, was "down and out" years ago, brought in her \$100 Liberty Bond with an expression of gratitude for the sympathy and care that she had received when the world seemed dark to her. Years and years have passed since she was helped, but she said that she had always carried within her the hope of some day bringing us a gift to help comfort others as she had been comforted.

It is a satisfaction to know that our vast clinical material, and our association with Teachers College and the Red Cross have made it possible, under Miss Goodrich's inspiring leadership, to train graduate and under-graduate nurses for the public health field; and New York is generous in making it possible for a New York institution to serve mankind through preparing those nurses—instruments of service—for rural as well as urban places. Last year 316 nurses were so trained for the public health field.

It will doubtless also please those friends who have desired the Henry Street Settlement Service to expand its influence for service in every way possible to hear that its original proposal to the National Red Cross, and the gift of \$100,000 from Mr. Schiff in order to establish rural nursing, has met with the success that it deserved—and though at the time of the Armistice there were only 97 nurses under the Red Cross in the rural districts throughout the United States, there are now 1,300 carrying on their ministrations and education in rural and isolated districts. Education through our nurses in the New York homes, in the three boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, has brought about the priceless results that educators cherish everywhere, and when in addition the idea has passed out into the country regions and has become a plank in so many socially constructed projects throughout the world, those who have helped build this Service must surely be gratified. The figures given in the report are only the skeleton, which I hope will be filled out with the warmth of imagination and knowledge of our friends.

We are fortunate in Miss Goodrich's leadership and the admirable staff that surround her. The Settlement's social and community program at Henry Street is enriched by the association of Miss Josephine Schain, who now shares the responsibility with me. The various girls' colleges have sent recent graduates, and for them valuable training—both practical and theoretical—is planned out of the Settlement's experience in general social work, as well as in the field of Public Health, capitalizing the clinical material for training purposes. Perhaps the most satisfactory incident of the past year has been the increasing expression of desire on the part of our own club membership to assume responsibility for the Settlement.

The 79th Street House tells its own story. Hamilton House—the little backwash within the shadows of Chatham Square—is producing better qualified citizens, and through its industry helping the women themselves to do finer work, thereby contributing to the community. The problems of the colored people and our work for them have better prospects because of the chairmanship of Mrs. Emmet Holt, Jr. and the support of new members of the House Committee of the younger generation of New York women.

The Settlement has always felt that it should initiate and make demonstrations from time to time of service for the benefit of the community, and, that when the work has been well established and assumed either by the municipality or by special agencies, it should withdraw and use its influence and resources in other ways. Before convalescent homes were established in New York, through the generosity of Mrs. Sylvan Bier a model small place for the care of women convalescing from illness was built and maintained on the Hudson. Now that the care of convalescents has been adopted by other agencies, and with large amounts of money at their disposal for this single purpose, Mrs. Bier has authorized the Settlement to use the appropriations for the nursing service—and "The Rest," a winter and summer home which was maintained by the Henry Street Settlement, has been discontinued.

The gift of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff for the long desired

central building gives not only assurance of greater efficiency and the saving of time and effort for a service that now includes twenty-two centres scattered over the three boroughs, but makes it possible to create for New York City what it is hoped will be a centre for public health interests. The lunch room, the assembly hall, the well-equipped offices for administrators, committees and demonstrations for student nurses, will doubtless readily lend themselves to service for other institutions interested in health programs. The foreword to this report cannot close without a loving tribute to the memory of two great friends who have passed away—Jacob H. Schiff and Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson.

LILLIAN D. WALD

# **The Nursing Service of the Henry Street Settlement**

## **Field for the Visiting Nurse**

**N**INETY percent of New York's sick are sick at home, and it is to an increasing proportion of this 90% that the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service brings expert bedside care and education in the prevention of disease.

## **Expansion of Nursing Service**

Finding its impetus 28 years ago in the social and professional zeal of two young nurses, who established themselves on the top floor of a tenement, it has grown to embrace the whole of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, with a staff of 250 nurses in 22 nursing centres. This far-flung service in 1921 paid 345,446 visits to 41,777 patients, or as many as those cared for by thirteen New York hospitals. Maternity care was given to 8,457 women during this period, and 793 women were attended at time of delivery. In the past five years the staff has doubled, and ten new centres have sprung up, here in a converted saloon, there in an old store, or often within the hospitable walls of a settlement, and during this period 196,880 cases of all kinds were cared for and 1,535,664 visits made.

## **Decentralization in Organization**

The rapid expansion of the nursing service has necessitated a stronger emphasis upon local subcommittees and upon increased and more effective supervision. New York City may thus be visualized as a group of cities, each with its nursing service. The Bronx, for instance, viewed in this light looms large, not as the hinterland of Manhattan, but as a city of 800,000 potential cases, nearly as large as Cleveland, the fifth on our list of towns in the last census.





*The first friend of thousands of little tenement babies*



Not only does this show the growth of our service, but it has startling implications for future growth. On the estimated need of one nurse for every 2,000 population to give bedside care and health education in the home, our staff for the Bronx alone would have to be more than twice as large as our present staff for the three boroughs. And this would be backed up by a series of specialized health agencies, as clinics, health centres, nutrition classes, milk stations, hospitals, dispensaries and the like.

### **Increased Confidence in Nursing Service**

This ultimate goal of a vast health army does not seem fantastic when you consider the increased confidence in the visiting nurse, measured at Henry Street by two important indicators. First, there is the increasing readiness to pay the fee of \$1.00 per visit, or as large a part of it as the patient can afford. This means a consequent progression to self-support, though this tendency has recently been offset by family distress due to business stringency, unemployment and consequent illness. A second measure of public confidence is the increase in the number of calls coming from the family itself. These have climbed to first place, ahead even of those coming from physicians. In view of the fact that 72.5 percent of our cases are among the foreign born, this implied faith in what we bring them has for us a tinge of pathos and the charge of an immense responsibility.

### **Relation of Nurse to Family**

The nurse has the master-key to her streets. She enters homes, not as an interloper, but in response to a felt need. She is more than a curative agent; she is a force for education, and this phase of her work stands out sharply in the mind of the Henry Street nurse. She sees not merely the pneumonia or anaemia she is combating, but the cause that antedates the illness, often an immeasurable ignorance. She, therefore, does not see her task as merely getting her patient out of a bed into which he may lapse again, but as an elimination of the causes of the illness, and a prevention of its recurrence.

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HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT

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*Nurses taking patients to the Health Centre*



*Starting out on their errand of healing*

### **The Nurse Agent for Health Education**

Preventive health education comes naturally from the nurse because of the simple human contact she has made. "Miss Nurse" has the friendly gratitude of the family, and there is nothing didactic in this warm relationship. Her prestige with the children is immense. They are her aides, her interpreters, her orderlies. By carrying out her health instructions, these children, who hold tomorrow in their hands, apply health knowledge, with the home as the laboratory.

### **Social Service Department**

Coordinated with this educational function of the nurse on the staff of the Henry Street centre is a social service department. The nurse sees the social problem presented and does what she can, but she must pass on to her next patient. She reports the family to our social service department. A mother with young children must go to the hospital; the social service department places the children where they will be cared for until her return. A child's pneumonia may be due to malnutrition and a lowered resistance; she is entered in a nutrition clinic. A tuberculous father is discovered in a family with measles; arrangements are made through the Board of Health for him to go to the country. These are the tangible proofs of an outlook upon disease that is larger than the merely curative, and justify our effort to extend this department to other centres.

### **Cooperation in Intensive Work**

Two interesting block studies have been made by our nurses; the first for the block between 2nd and 3rd Avenues on 111th Street, has been made possible by St. Timothy's Guild. The Henry Street nurse in charge made a survey of the block and reported 350 families of 1,850 people, mostly Italians, living in 40 buildings of small, dark, ill-equipped flats. Clinics, follow-up work, and bedside nursing drove home the principles of healthful living, and the experiment demonstrated that, while one nurse is

not enough for a block so congested as this, she is better than a number of specialists, or as one mother put it, "a nurse for the lungs, a nurse for the legs, and a nurse for the milk." Another such study was made in cooperation with the 39th Street Neighborhood Rooms of the Community Church for the block between First and Second Avenues on 39th Street.

Still another member of the Henry Street staff was the nurse for the Cardiac School established at 8th Street and Avenue B by the Board of Education and the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease. Its purpose is to salvage little victims of heart disease, as well as to prove that segregation need not induce nervousness and a neurotic state of mind, if the environment is, in so far as possible, a normal one. This dual purpose was accomplished by means of clinics, school classes, rest periods, hot lunches, handicrafts, and gentle games, dances and exercises.

### **Morris Avenue Health Centre**

The Morris Avenue Health Centre supported by the Red Cross is designed to prove three things: that intensive bedside nursing can improve the general health of the community; that the existing shortage of nurses can be relieved by the elimination of the present duplication of nurses' visits; and that a close cooperation of the nurse and the dietitian makes for better health in the community. Four staff nurses and two undergraduate student nurses from Henry Street, a physician, a pediatricist, and a nutrition worker are engaged in this work which embraces 15,000 people.

### **Maternity Service in the Bronx**

Our maternity service in the Bronx, operated in conjunction with the Red Cross, has grown to include five prenatal clinics, and the full time services of a supervisor who gives instruction in the proper technique to every Henry Street nurse in the Bronx. Each centre is thereby a prenatal centre and each nurse a prenatal worker under supervision.

### Some Ages and Cases

Nearly 40% of our patients are children under five years of age, and in this group the largest number were from two to five years, or the pre-school age. The fact that least provision is made by other health agencies for children at this period has earned for it the title, "the neglected age." It is during this time that the so-called children's diseases, formerly considered an unavoidable part of the experience of every child, sow the seeds of future ill health and unfit the child for school and the larger responsibilities of life after school. It is also during this period that pneumonia raises the death rate, being responsible for 54.2% of all deaths among our cases.

Our maternity work is almost as extensive as our work with children, and our death rate is only half the rate for similar cases in New York,—a significant statement in the light of the increase during the past two years in the death rate for infant and maternity cases for the country at large.

Our maternity work begins with the expectant mother, and our nurses are on the lookout for any abnormal manifestation. They periodically take the blood pressure and make a urinalysis. They give advice as to the mother's care of herself in such matters as diet, clothing, rest, recreation and employment, and teach her to prepare for the coming baby, to have its clothes and bed and all equipment ready for it.

Heretofore we have given night and day delivery service only in one centre, but the plan has been so successful that it has been extended over a larger area and to two other centres. Post-partum care is given by all our nurses, and babies are helped through the fatal first month and scarcely less fatal first year. Diarrhoea and enteritis were the principal causes of infant illness, though pneumonia, influenza, and measles fell heavily upon them, as upon all children.

A study of our mortality figures shows the seriousness of tuberculosis, which was responsible for 43% of the total deaths among patients between the ages of 15 and 20 years and fell heavily upon all age groups under 45. After that





*Careful records are kept of their cases*

time cancer assumes importance as a cause of death, ranking with pneumonia.

Pneumonia was a heavy service for all ages, its fatalities were great, though it fell heaviest upon children under five. It comes as a scourge each winter, when we have to deal with an epidemic, due partly to overcrowding and a general lack of comprehension of the extremely infectious nature of the disease. During the past ten years, when the trend of other death rates has been downward, that of pneumonia has been upward. A large insurance company has estimated that the complete control of lobar pneumonia alone would add a year and a half of life expectancy among white male wage earners insured by them.

### **Cost of Nursing Service**

The statistical department, from which these data were gathered, has created a method of records for Henry Street



*They give tenement babies a good, healthy start*

and for nurses the world over that show interestingly by graph and tabulation the results of public health service. Of inestimable value in cost accounting has been the study by centres of the cost per nurse's visit, which has been estimated to range from \$.58 to \$1.25, depending on determinable factors in the centres. For example, the distances to be covered are greater on Staten Island than in the more congested tenement districts of Manhattan and consequently the time per visit longer. Or, in another centre, the larger attendance of the nurses at clinics, which is not counted as visits, makes the costs mount. The established charge is now \$1.00 per visit, since the average cost of \$.89 in 1920 mounted steadily to \$1.01 in 1921, due to the large turnover of student nurses, the increase in salaries, and in supervision and attendance at clinics. Many patients pay nothing at all or any fraction of the fee that they can afford, and the service in the first three months of 1921 was 40 percent self-supporting as contrasted with

35 percent in 1920. This service parallels that of the hospitals in that it cannot be entirely self-supporting.

### **Value to Community of Public Health Nursing**

While the value to the community accruing from public health nursing is not discernible in all its phases, there are certain tangible gains that can be gauged. Take our maternity death rate of 17.7 as contrasted with New York's rate of 35. Or take the figures of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who employ Henry Street nurses for their New York City employes and policy holders and provide nursing service throughout the country. They estimate a lowering of the death rate from 12.53 to 9.68 per thousand in the period between 1911 and 1920, or a saving of 3,800 lives. Furthermore, their campaign to lengthen lives resulted in a downward tendency in mortality among their industrial policy holders nearly twice that of the population of the United States Registration Area. Or take again the statistics of baby deaths from summer complaint before and after the inception of extensive baby hygiene measures. In 1908 their death rate was as great as that from pneumonia, but since that time pure milk, and principally the education of mothers, have made summer complaint a minor disease. Such facts as these show incontrovertibly the possibilities of public health education.

### **New Central Building**

The Nursing Service has an important benefaction to announce—the donation of a central building by Mrs. Jacob Schiff, who thus perpetuates the remarkable influence of her husband upon our work and upon the development of public health education in America. This building has been to us a far-off goal, and its accomplishment will give physical unity to a service that has had to preserve its essential unity though scattered in centres that dot the map of three boroughs. It has been physically impossible to accommodate the staff at 265 Henry Street. There has been no room for staff meetings, student demonstrations,

and the conferences so necessary to our service. Our new headquarters at 97 Park Avenue, while principally serving for the administration of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, will, it is anticipated, because of its convenient location and its club and meeting facilities, be a centre for organizations and individuals interested in public health and nursing service.

### **Educational Activities**

In the new field of preventive medicine the educational function of the nurse in the home finds equal place with the remedial. Perhaps, indeed, it is of the more far-reaching importance. To further this end our vast opportunity for practical experience is being increasingly opened to nurses preparing for the public health field or widening and enriching their body of nursing knowledge, wherever it is to be applied.

Through cooperation effected with the Manhattan Maternity Hospital one month of the three months' course in obstetrical nursing is given in the home through our Seventy-ninth Street centre.

The establishment of the four months undergraduate course for senior students which provides 28 hours of field work and three two-point courses in the Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers College, Columbia University has been availed of by a number of schools for small groups of students, and, through the generous cooperation of the Red Cross, the experience was made possible for 189 students of the Army School of Nursing.

The affiliation with Columbia University provides also that the field work required for students matriculating for a certificate in public health or a degree shall be obtained through the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service.

A recent provision on the part of the College and the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service makes possible for members of the staff who matriculate at the College the extension of the theoretical work over a period of from 18 months to 2 years, thereby enabling them to function as part time workers on salary while studying for a certificate

in Public Health or a degree. Twenty members of the staff are now availing themselves of this opportunity.

In addition to these varied arrangements for student work constant requests for opportunity of observation, conferences, or actual field experience extending over a period of from one day to several months are being made by those—directly, as physicians and nurses, or indirectly, as members of boards and other organizations—concerned with the problems of public health. They come not only from all over the United States but from all over the world; as do indeed the written requests for information relating to methods, procedures, accounting, recording, and the like.



*First aid to the injured demonstration*



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## NURSING CENTRES

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### Henry Street Nursing Centres For General Service

#### EAST SIDE

LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Main Office, 265 Henry St.....	Orchard 8200
Henry and Social Service, 258 Henry Street.....	Orchard 8200
Hamilton House, 72 Market St.....	Orchard 8898
Stuyvesant, 324 East 18th St.....	Stuyv. 6523
Cardiac School, 8th St. and Ave. B.....	Orchard 1166
Kips Bay, 829 Second Ave.....	Vander. 8828
79th Street, 234 East 79th St.....	Rhine. 5937
Union, 237 East 104th St.....	Harlem 2359 }
	Harlem 1690 }

#### WEST SIDE

Harlem, 345 East 116th St.....	Harlem 4032
Greenwich and Richmond, 27 Barrow Street.....	Spring 9067
Chelsea, 441 West 28th St.....	Chelsea 7220
Longacre, 525 West 47th St.....	Longacre 1899
Morningside, 1336 Amsterdam Ave.....	Morn'side 2288
Urban League, 2303 7th Ave.....	Morn'side 0781
Kingsbridge, 5222 Broadway.....	Marble 707

#### BRONX

Morris Avenue, 677 Morris Ave.....	Melrose 8878
Villa Avenue, 3173 Villa Ave.....	Tremont 5300
Tremont, 2021 Arthur Ave.....	Fordham 9897
Melrose, 916 Brook Ave.....	Melrose 6055
Westchester, 1237 Castle Hill Ave.....	Underhill 0552

#### STATEN ISLAND

470 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton.....	Tompkinsville 2646
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#### SUB-STATIONS

39th Street, 315 East 39th St.....	Vanderbilt 9859
St. Timothy's Guild, 235 East 111th Street.....	Harlem 8067
College Avenue, 290 East 143rd Street.....	Mott Haven 0243

#### FOR MATERNITY SERVICE

79th Street, 232 East 79th St.....	Rhineland 6174
Morningside, 336 Amsterdam Ave.....	Morningside 8788
Melrose, 916 Brook Ave.....	Melrose 6055

## Henry Street Settlement

### Nursing Committee

MRS. HERMAN M. BIGGS  
MISS MARGARET S. WHITNEY  
MISS CATHERINE S. LEVERICH  
MISS MABEL KITTREDGE  
MISS LOUISE H. IRVING  
MRS. CLARENCE E. MACK  
MRS. DAVID F. HOUSTON  
MRS. EDWARD ROOT  
MRS. ROBERT McKELVEY  
MRS. V. G. SIMKHOVITCH  
MRS. J. BRIGGS  
MRS. PAUL WARBURG  
MISS M. ADELAIDE NUTTING  
MISS JANE E. HITCHCOCK  
MISS VIOLA PERCY CONKLIN  
MISS REBECCA SHATZ  
MISS ANNIE W. GOODRICH  
MISS LILLIAN D. WALD, *Chairman*

## Henry Street Settlement

### Social Activities Committee

MR. HYMAN SCHROEDER, *Chairman*

MR. WARREN EBERLE

MISS ELIZABETH E. FARRELL

MR. RAYMOND FOSDICK

MR. LEONARD GANS

DR. JOSEPH GIRSDANSKY

MR. COLBA F. GUCKER

MRS. M. C. HERRMANN

MR. MAX KAPLAN

MISS SADIE KLEIN

MISS IRENE LEWISOHN

MR. OWEN R. LOVEJOY

MRS. MAX MORGENTHAU, JR.

MR. ANGELO PATRI

MR. AARON RABINOWITZ

MISS JOSEPHINE SCHAIN

MR. THEODORE SIEGEL

MR. JAMES O. SPEARING

MR. FRED TITSWORTH

MISS BERTHA UHR

MISS LILLIAN D. WALD



*Playroom in the "House in the Woods"*

## **Clubs and Classes**

### **Club Work**

CLUB work in the Settlement is built on the gregarious instinct in human beings, on their desire to do something together. As one group of small boys about seven or eight years of age put it, in applying for admission to the head of the club department, "We are the Scammel Street gang and we want to be made into a club." To take such a group and help its members to achieve the best that is in them is the task of the Settlement.

The means used are many and varied,—almost as varied as there are numbers of clubs. Much can be done with a group which states its purposes as "Social, Athletic, or Literary." Through experienced leadership the social desire may be translated into the courtesies of life, the athletic impulses may be made the basis for lessons in good sportsmanship, and by studying the lives of great men the ideals of citizenship may be implanted.

In their small way club members are continually struggling with the great problems of life and learning the lessons that make for better citizenship. They begin to realize the value of self-control, of ability to work with others, of the rights of majorities, and the much needed lesson of tolerance and respect for minorities. And these great principles apply also when the momentous decision has to be made as to whether black and yellow or blue and red shirts shall be purchased by the club, or whether the making of smocks or cooking shall be the program for the year.

### **Children's Work**

The project method is being used as the basis for the work done by the afternoon clubs. The children are given an idea of how the world's work is done, for through this method they are taught how man takes raw materials and makes them useful. Handwork is used as the means





*A glorious shower for hot tenement children*

of bringing home to the child the relationship that one industry has to another and the interdependence of society. The children learn through the play-way.

For example, one club of girls has taken up the study of food and has been looking into the sources of food materials, cooking and serving the food, as well as making recipe books. The boys have taken up the study of various necessities, one group studying lumber and making coping saw toys, two making boats and studying transportation, one studying "how man has put himself on record" and making books, and another is weaving and making a loom. All these projects make the ledge upon which hangs the companionship between the leaders and the clubs as they work and study and play together. Observation trips are planned for the different groups and visits have been made to factories, stores and docks, to museums and other places of interest.

### **Mothers' Club**

"The Neighbors" is the name of the mothers' club with 150 members—a name which expresses the spirit and purpose of the club. They hold weekly meetings, some of which are devoted to the business of the group and others to speakers on subjects of interest to the women. This interest includes not alone subjects relating to the home, but matters of economic and civic bearing.

The club maintains a loan and savings fund with members holding shares at \$1.00 each. Members in good standing may borrow money to help them through difficult times and repay according to rules which have been laid down for the administration of the fund. The funds are administered in approved fashion, an experienced book-keeper being employed by the club.

### **Adult Clubs**

The Men's Club and Women's Club have been organized to meet the needs of the young people who wish to continue active participation in the Settlement after their own clubs have ceased to meet regularly. These groups not alone meet the social needs of the young people but give them a medium through which to express their civic interest in the community. Many leaders for younger clubs are chosen from these two organizations. The Men's Club maintains a Friday evening forum for the discussion of current topics and the Women's Club has speakers at its bimonthly meetings. A survey of a section of the neighborhood was conducted last year by the Women's Club in order to secure information for the use of the Settlement in its community work. The Women's Club took the lead among the girls at the Settlement in raising money, by means of a circus one year and a bazaar the next, to build a bungalow for senior girls at Echo Hill Farm. The Men's Club is now engaged in raising funds to build a lodge for senior men at Camp Henry.

### **Self Government**

The Settlement has been a forerunner in modern educational methods and as a laboratory for new experi-



*Little tots play in the settlement gymnasium*



*A children's class at the settlement*

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CLUBS AND CLASSES

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*A class in building for boys*



*Boys have a chance for development in the gymnasium*

ments is ever trying to find ways of instilling civic responsibility in those with whom it comes in contact. In a democracy young people face the tremendous responsibilities of citizenship on coming of age with very little training on how to meet them. The Settlement is trying to fill this need through the development of self government groups within the House. The clubs in the Settlement are divided into age groups—Juniors, Upper Juniors, Intermediates and Seniors. A Council, made up of representatives from the clubs, has been organized for each group and through these councils details are thrashed out and plans made for the respective groups. To care for matters relating to the clubs as a whole, a Board of Delegates functions.

### Gymnasium

The pivotal point of a successful boys' work department is the gymnasium. Much can be made of the hours spent there from the recreational and educational, as well as physical side. This in no way underestimates the value of giving the boy a place to work off his surplus energy after he has been in school all day, or giving the young man a place to take physical exercise during the week. But here, as with club work, every effort should be made to build all-round characters. A system of Junior Leaders in the gymnasium has been worked out which instills an added interest in the "setting up" exercises. These leaders are chosen as a result of competition which is open to any boy who wishes to enter. Tests are given and the best are selected after which they become assistants, often taking charge of the classes, helping new recruits, and otherwise aiding the gymnasium instructor. Basketball is by far the most popular game and attracts the widest interest both among the gymnasium members and the house at large. The Saturday night games always bring large audiences and the awarding of the Inter-settlement Athletic Association banner to the Henry team for the 1921 competition shows that the team followers had not misplaced their confidence. Beside basketball there have been organized teams in tumbling, wrestling, track



and swimming. Two posture classes are conducted each week, one for boys and one for girls. A weekly clinic takes care of the physical examinations.

Problems of discipline, standards, eligibility, and schedules as well as constructive plans for making athletics in the House count for the utmost are handled by the Athletic Council. The Council is composed of the managers of the various athletic teams, a representative from each of the club councils, the head of the boys' department, and the boys' and girls' gym instructors. Under the leadership of the Council a fund is being raised to equip the dressing room with lockers.

### Classes

Based on the fundamental belief in cooperation with public agencies wherever possible, a number of classes are conducted in cooperation with the public school. The Settlement furnishes room for two public school kindergartens and maintains a fund for supplying milk to the children who attend. English classes for foreign speaking women are held in the Settlement, the Board of Education furnishing the teacher. The carpentry classes which formerly were quartered in the Settlement now have the use of the public school shop after school and evenings four days a week, the Settlement furnishing the instructor.

The fact that the Settlement can supply cultural opportunities which many of its members do not get from other contacts in life opens up a place for classes in festival dancing, music and dramatics. Many of the festival dancing classes of the Neighborhood Playhouse meet at the Henry Street houses. A children's chorus of 150 voices and a balalaika orchestra meet weekly. The Music Club is a group of children ranging from six to twelve years of age who are learning the fundamentals of harmony through games and play. The Henry Players, a group of young people interested in dramatics, has been organized and has again revived interest among the clubs in theatricals, which are of the spontaneous amateur type as compared with the more finished dramatic work of the Neighborhood Playhouse.



*Daily sale at "Lollypop Inn"*

### Playground

The playground operated by the Settlement at the corner of Gouverneur and Henry Streets, gives opportunity the whole year round for a place to play out of doors somewhere beside on the street. Here are swings and slides to use, jumping ropes and bean bags with which to play, and organized games such as races, soccer and basketball.

Beside the work enumerated there is always a round of activities which cannot be listed under these broader classifications of the work done at the Settlement. There is a story hour for children, a social dancing class for beginners, concerts and lectures, hikes, parties given by the club children for their mothers, the publication of the "Henry News," conferences by club leaders and committee meetings, all of which go to make up the busy round of activities from early morning to late at night seven days in the week.



*Lunch time at the girls' farm*

### **Social Activities Committee**

That all this training in early youth develops a sense of responsibility on the part of the young people is evidenced by the uninterrupted association with the Settlement through the many years. Their interest and feeling for the Settlement culminated recently in the creation of the Social Activities Committee.

The Committee corresponds to the more familiar board of managers or the trustees of other institutions and is empowered to assist in the direction of and to share the responsibility of the social work of the Settlement. Its membership consists of 24 representative men and women who are now, or were at one time, connected with the Settlement or who by training and experience are qualified to assist in the work.

Graduates of Harvard and other universities have the privilege of electing representatives to their governing

bodies. To carry this idea into the Settlement field, provision was made in the constitution whereby eight members of this new committee are to be elected by a group of men and women who are, or have been, members of some club or class in the Settlement.

At the annual reunion dance of the Men's Club in March, there was hardly a group which had belonged to the Settlement during the past 25 years, that was not represented. With those recently elected into seniority, there mingled the boy, who was the first member of the first kindergarten class, who came with his wife and mother, and a dignified member of the first club now on the Governor's Charter Revision Commission. To those present came a realization of the priceless value of belonging to a circle which through all the years could hold the love as well as respect of its members.

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MAIN HOUSE

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*The "house in the woods" at the girls' farm*



*Supper time at the boys' camp*



## **The Settlement in the Summer Time**

### **Need of a Summer Program**

THE change from one season to another naturally brings a renewal of interest in life and healthy normal plans for occupations and amusements typifying the season. New activities and new scenes clothe life with vividness. But to many of our neighbors the seasons scarcely change except in temperature, and summer means only a laying off of heavy clothing and an increase in the time spent on the streets, not enough change to break the dull monotony of living, much less to give a tonic to health.

### **Henry Street's Summer Homes**

Henry Street Settlement gives summer new meaning through its summer places, which meet the increasing longing of the city-bred for the country and country life. Echo Hill Farm at Yorktown Heights is the summer home for girls, where four houses provide for separate groups. Meadows, woods, a tennis court, a pool, lakes, and farm lands are an appropriate setting for a wholesome country life.

The site of Camp Henry, the boys' camp at Mahopac Falls, is a combination of woods, lake, athletic fields, gardens, orchards, and grassy open spaces. Trained counselors direct the camp activities according to a well regulated program of early rising, setting-up exercises, swimming, athletics, bounteous meals and sleep and rest, varied by an occasional field day or two day hike, with a night spent out-of-doors.

While "The Rest" and Riverholm near Nyack was open for convalescents the year round, in the summer it was the children's own home and pale, anaemic, undernourished little convalescents—the social waste of the tenements—were cared for by an expert dietitian, play director and nurses. Here rachitic legs straightened and pale, thin cheeks took on the normal tints of childhood.

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THE SETTLEMENT IN THE SUMMER TIME

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*Supervised wading*



*Breakfast for one in the country*

### City Recreation

In the city, recreation and shorter vacations are given in a variety of ways to those who cannot leave home. The Settlement presents a smiling summer face, with dances going merrily forward on the roof of the Playhouse, movies, concerts, block parties—and swarming children on the playground. The street itself takes on a summer guise under the beneficence of the firemen next door, who turn their hose upon the darting, swirling children running madly through the spray clad in a bathing suit or a substitute. And every day personally conducted parties start, lunch in hand, for many places far from town, whether they be beaches, country estates, or amusement parks.

The Settlement has met with a most gratifying response to the needs of its summer program, and there has been a vast mobilization of good will. Givers as diversified as a soap company, a college, a newspaper, a millionaire, and a tenement mother have contributed presents and services as unlike as ferry tickets, a launch ride on the Hudson, cinders for the playground, and free concerts.

An especially interesting treat of last summer was that given the Mothers' Club. They went in sightseeing buses to a beach near the city, where they sat all day in camp chairs under the gay beach umbrellas hired for them, and ate the lunch they had brought and before they went home, their leader told them a story, one from "Life's Little Ironies."

## The Neighborhood Playhouse

*" . . . the house where magic has come to stay."*—JOHN GALSWORTHY

The Neighborhood Playhouse has for seven years pursued a twofold purpose—to offer opportunities for aesthetic expression and training to gifted amateurs, and to bring to the community, side by side with this, the more finished workmanship of maturer artists of the theatre. It is encouraging to The Playhouse to feel that this purpose has been achieved not only through the warm cooperation of its players and members of its workshops and classes, and of such sympathetic friends as the late Sarah Cowell LeMoyne, Yvette Guilbert, John Galsworthy, Ellen Terry, Ethel Barrymore, Robert Edmund Jones, and Lord Dunsany, but also through the responsive enthusiasm of its audience. From its beginnings in the informal festival of the Henry Street Settlement, and the early plays at Clinton Hall, through its emergence in 1915 as an experimental theatre, and the past two seasons of more highly specialized effort, the intelligent participation of the audience has been one of the most vital and inspiring factors in the development of The Neighborhood Playhouse. Though this audience has changed somewhat in personnel since that beginning, it has not lost the Neighborhood, but merely added thereto a new group, outsiders geographically, but neighbors in understanding the spirit and aims of the theatre.

From its opening in February, 1915, until the fall of 1920, the policy of The Neighborhood Playhouse had been to present on Saturday and Sunday evenings two groups of amateur players, The Neighborhood Players, and The Festival Dancers, in plays and pantomimes as varied and worthwhile as possible. In addition, there were special productions which brought to The Neighborhood Playhouse many distinguished professional artists. Motion picture programs were given through the midweek, with children's matinees on Saturdays.

### **First Professional Company**

The growing interest in its week-end productions during the season of 1919-20, encouraged The Neighborhood Playhouse to assemble a professional company of its own for the winter of 1920-21. With the exception of those week-ends on which The Festival Dancers presented their programs, this company played every evening during the week (omitting Monday, on which night The Playhouse is always closed) and on Saturday afternoons. Members of The Neighborhood Players who were eligible for professional work were invited to join the new company. The Playhouse feels that this combination of the enthusiasm of the amateur with the craftsmanship of the professional has a distinct value in its future development, offering as it does, possibilities of experiment in many directions and emphasizing in particular that bond of fellowship that draws together artist and artisan, student and craftsman, through their common love of the theatre.

### **The Subscription Plan**

The experiment was successful. To continue it, however, meant a greatly increased budget for the operation of The Neighborhood Playhouse. Notwithstanding its endowment as part of The Henry Street Settlement, and the fact that authors, actors, artists, house and producing staff, all contribute in a large measure their services, the small seating capacity of the house made it impossible to meet the almost doubled expense involved. In an effort to meet it partially and make possible further experiment along these lines for the season of 1921-22, the prices of tickets was raised to \$1.50 for the Orchestra, and \$.75 for the Balcony, and a subscription plan inaugurated. This plan offered to subscribers a slight reduction on tickets, precedence in the choice of seats, and a special performance not open to the public. To The Neighborhood Playhouse it gave a working capital, and as a result of the first presentation of the idea, 871 interested and understanding supporters.





*"The Harlequinade," one of the unique performances given at the Playhouse*

### Season of 1921-22

The current season, 1921-22, opened with "The Madras House," Granville Barker's comedy of ideas. Since its brief production in London ten years ago, this modern classic has never been shown to the public. Its reception definitely established it as an eminently actable play.

An extended run of "The Madras House" was followed by a revival of the Spanish Ballet, "The Royal Fandango," by The Festival Dancers, and the first public showing of Thomas Wilfred's Clavilux or Color Organ. The possibilities of the Clavilux both in the theatre and in the development of an entirely new art, make The Neighborhood Playhouse feel that its presentation was a very definite contribution.



*The Neighborhood Playhouse attracts visitors from far and wide*

Preceding the production of Eugene O'Neill's play, "The First Man," by Augustin Duncan as guest producer, "The S. S. Tenacity," also produced by him, was given a short run. This play, financially a failure uptown, was immediately popular at The Neighborhood Playhouse, thus indicating in a very tangible way, the existence of a discerning and understanding audience not reached by Broadway. The Playhouse feels that in some measure it has helped in the development of this audience, and fills a need for it.

The sixth offering was "The Green Ring," whose author, Zinaida Hippisus, a prominent Russian writer, has heretofore been practically unknown to the American public. "The Green Ring" is a stimulating study of the psychology of the younger generation, an important play because of its unusual treatment of the problems of youth.

The "Salut au Monde," which was given at week-ends, while "The Green Ring" played through the week, is a festival based on Walt Whitman's poem, with music specially composed for it by the late Charles T. Griffes. It was the fruition of over two years of work and thought, and is probably the most characteristic production of the season. Its unusual form, combining music, dance movement, singing, choral speech, etc., meant that every group and every activity in the theatre cooperated in the production. Volunteers and salaried workers, amateurs and professionals, worked side by side, as parts of a unified whole, to carry out the idea of the poem, and embody the spirit of the festival. The season closed with the production of "Makers of Light" by Frederick Day, a new American playwright.

One new and significant activity of The Neighborhood Playhouse was its cooperation with the Theatre Guild, in the production of "Back to Methuselah." At the invitation of the Guild, the producers of The Playhouse put on the first two episodes: In the Beginning, and The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas.

### **The Work Shop**

The Workshops of The Playhouse where scenery, costumes and properties for all productions are designed and

executed, give an opportunity for experimentation and creative work in dyeing, wigmaking, mask making, and many other branches of theatre craft. Members of the Festival Groups and others interested in theatre production find that these activities, carried on as they are under careful direction, often lead to work in community dramatics and the professional theatre.

### **The Festival Groups**

The Festival Groups include all those who take part in the Festivals, Ballets, and Pantomimes. Some members of these Groups were in the very first festivals given on the temporary stage in the Settlement gymnasium, and have been identified with the activities of The Playhouse through all these years. It is this continuity that has kept, and built up, the traditions and standards of the Festivals, and made them a distinctive and stimulating force in the development of The Neighborhood Playhouse.

### **Classes**

Preparation for the Festivals is carried on in organized classes where specific training in dancing, pantomime, plastique, and diction is given for a nominal membership fee. There are four evening Festival Dancing Classes for young men and women, and four afternoon classes for children, with an approximate membership of twenty-five in each group. There is also one diction class for adults and one for children. The older groups are composed mainly of members of the younger classes, who graduate when sufficiently advanced. Vacancies in all classes are filled by applicants who show most promise and talent.

### **Balalaika Orchestra**

The Balalaika Orchestra was organized four years ago largely to preserve the folk songs and musical instruments characteristic of the Russian traditions of the neighborhood. It now works in cooperation with the People's Music League, but is still used in the productions of The Playhouse, whenever the occasion arises.

## The Shadow Players

The Shadow Players is a small group of children who produce Shadow Plays for themselves and invited audiences. They write their own plays, design and make their own scenery and puppet actors. The activity is carried on with complete lack of self-consciousness, the governing factor being the children's interest. Incidentally some extremely unique and beautiful results are obtained.

### Productions Exclusive of Revivals and of Performances by Visiting Companies

February-June 1915

- \*JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER, dance drama, music . . . *By Lilia Mackay-Cantell*
- \*TETHERED SHEEP . . . . . *By Robert Gilbert Welsh*
- \*THE GLITTERING GATE . . . . . *By Lord Dunsany*
- \*THE MAKER OF DREAMS . . . . . *By Oliphant Down*
- CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION . . . *By George Bernard Shaw*
- \*THE WALDIES . . . . . *By J. G. Hamlen*
- \*WOMENKIND . . . . . *By Wilfred Wilson Gibson*

1915-16

- \*WILD BIRDS . . . . . *By Violet Pearn*
- \*FESTIVAL OF THANKSGIVING
- PETROUCHKA, ballet . . . . . *By Stravinsky*
- \*THE SUBJECTION OF KEZIA . . . . . *By Mrs. Havelock Ellis*
- \*A MARRIAGE PROPOSAL . . . . . *By Tchekov*
- \*WITH THE CURRENT . . . . . *By Scholom Asche*
- \*THE PRICE OF COAL . . . . . *By Harold Brighthouse*
- \*A NIGHT AT AN INN . . . . . *By Lord Dunsany*

1916-17

- \*GREAT CATHERINE . . . . . *By George Bernard Shaw*
- \*THE INCA OF PERUSALEM . . . . . *By George Bernard Shaw*
- \*THE QUEEN'S ENEMIES . . . . . *By Lord Dunsany*
- \*THE MARRIED WOMAN . . . . . *By C. B. Fernald*
- \*THE KAIRN OF KORIDWEN, dance drama, music. *By Charles T. Griffes*
- \*BLACK 'ELL . . . . . *By Miles Mallison*
- \*A SUNNY MORNING. *By the Quinteros, English version by Anna S. MacDonald*
- THE PEOPLE . . . . . *By Susan Glaspell*
- \*BOITE A JOUJOUX, ballet . . . . . *By Debussy*

1917-18

- PIPPA PASSES . . . . . *By Robert Browning*
- \*TAMURA, a Japanese Noh . . . . . *(Fenellosa-Pound version)*
- \*FORTUNATO. *By the Quinteros, English version by Anna S. MacDonald*
- \*FREE . . . . . *By Mme. Rachilde*
- \*FESTIVAL OF PENTECOST



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## HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT

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1918-19

- \*FESTIVAL OF TABERNACLES
- \*GUIBOUR, a 14th Century French Miracle Play. English Version  
*By Anna S. MacDonald*
- \*THE ETERNAL MEGALOSAURUS *By Justina Lewis*
- \*THE NOOSE *By Tracy Mygatt*
- \*EVERYBODY'S HUSBAND *By Gilbert Cannan*
- \*MA MERE L'OYE, ballet *By Ravel*

1919-20

- \*MARY BROOME *By Allan Monkhouse*
- \*THE BEAUTIFUL SABINE WOMEN *By Andreyev*
- \*LA BOUTIQUE FANTASQUE, ballet, music *By Rossini*
- \*THE FAIR *By Violet Pearn*

1920-21

- \*THE MOB *By John Galsworthy*
- \*THE WHISPERING WELL *By F. H. Rose*
- THE GREAT ADVENTURE *By Arnold Bennett*
- \*INNOCENT AND ANNABEL *By Harold Chapin*
- \*THE HARLEQUINADE *By Barker and Calthrop*
- \*THE ROYAL FANDANGO, ballet *By Gustavo Morales*

1921-22

- \*THE MADRAS HOUSE *By Granville Barker*
- \*THE MID-WEEK INTERLUDES, including *Thomas Wilfred's CLAVILUX*
- THE S. S. TENACITY *By Charles Vildrac*
- \*THE FIRST MAN *By Eugene O'Neill*
- \*THE GREEN RING *By Zinaida Hippus*
- \*SALUT AU MONDE, +festival with music *By Charles T. Griffes*
- \*MAKERS OF LIGHT *By Frederick Day*

## Neighborhood Playhouse Committee

MISS ALICE LEWISOHN, *Chairman*

MISS IRENE LEWISOHN

MISS LILLIAN D. WALD

MISS HELEN ARTHUR

MISS ALICE MORGAN

MR. HAMILTON GIBBS

MR. MAX MORGENTHAU, JR.

MRS. MAX MORGENTHAU, JR.

\*First time in New York.

## Seventy-Ninth Street House

The visitor to the Seventy-Ninth Street Neighborhood House is sure to be surprised and interested by the decorative scheme in use there. It is a departure from the timid good taste of tan plaster walls, sepia prints, brown denim cushions and the ferns of a conventionally furnished settlement. The high-key color scheme is that of the Bohemian peasant.

The vivid peasant reds, blues and yellows make the assembly room a stimulating place, almost an exciting place after the drabness of the average New York tenement home. The decorative scheme is carried out with harmony. The chairs and tables and woodwork were made by a carpenter of the neighborhood in fantastic Czech design and were painted in the same bright colors with



*Unusual decorations of the Seventy-Ninth Street House*



*The vine covered home of the Seventy-Ninth Street Branch*

crudely conventional flowers as decorations. The built-in china cupboard is filled with pottery of the same decorative type. The mahogany finished, upright piano, the bugbear of decorators, is transformed by the simple expedient of an outer case of the same peasant design, with blue checked gingham curtains to match the window hangings, and a front that rolls back to expose the keyboard.

### **Artistic Expression Through Settlement Activities**

This decoration strikes the artistic keynote of the House, and art touches the lives of its people whenever possible. The clubs and classes offer an outlet for the artistic impulses of their members and the results have shown not only promising possibilities, but successful achievement. The photographic class has made pictures that are comparable to the work of some of the expensive commercial photographers. The dramatic societies have produced plays that hold the interest of regular theatre-goers, and the orchestra has been offered more engagements than it can fill. The development of the print shop has been particularly interesting. Several years ago a group of boys got together \$30 with which to buy their first press, and wheedled from the cook the use of the pantry, which was so small only two boys could go into it at one time. The first work was only printing, but there has been a gradual evolution of taste and standards with a feeling for the beauty of simple type and for typography as an art.

The ascent of the young Norwegian who organized the shop has kept pace with the improvement of the shop. When he first came to the settlement he was a designer of cheap letter-heads. Now he is working in the field of art typography and designing and has spent a summer in Europe studying mediaeval and modern type and ornament.

### **House Activities**

The clubs and classes present a diversity of interests for a diversity of tastes. Wholesome fun is provided through organized sports under skillful coaching and leadership.

Skill in arts and crafts and a wider general knowledge are obtained from the following activities: Lectures on Current Topics, Sewing Classes, Millinery Classes, the Orchestra, Singing Classes, Photography Classes, Athletics, the Bank, Dancing Classes, Americanization Classes, Mothers' Clubs, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, English Literature Class.

An unusual feature is the boys' bank which was begun as a vacation savings fund with weekly deposits of from five cents to a dollar. Now its scope is wider and any one in the settlement may deposit for any purpose and may draw out his money before Christmas and in June. Interest is paid to depositors from the fines of those who fail to deposit each week. Last year \$4,000 was saved.

### Summer Work

The fresh air work of the Seventh-Ninth Street House has a distinct community value. In the day-outings to Midland Beach sociability and neighborliness were the keynotes. Anybody in the neighborhood may go, and many mothers with their children went again and again. Many who could not afford the time and expense of a two weeks' outing could leave their houses and work for a day at a time. An average of 2,000 mothers and children were sent away each summer for outings of from one day to two weeks.

Many children sent to summer camps and country homes are so well liked that they are invited to stay the whole summer and to come back the following year. Some children go to the same farm houses and country estates year after year and return with happy memories and evidences of the good will of their country friends.

### Caliber of Members

While it may be claimed that settlement members are a picked lot—for they must have ambition in order to grasp the opportunity for advancement offered by the settlement—we believe these people are unusually fine. Thirty older boys and girls are earning their own way through college and most of them are doing their school work at night.



Their increasing support of the settlement is a commentary upon the caliber of the people and the work of the organization. Last year at a concert given by the orchestra \$600 was made and given to the house. The clubs and dramatic associations gave \$1,100, the proceeds from their dances and plays. The Boys' Club contributed \$100 towards the new electric lights. The Mothers' Club gave the fire screen and andirons, and much of the Czech pottery in the dining room. The billiard table and graphophone were bought by members of the house. The children's Christmas parties with their stockings full of gifts are always provided by the settlement members. Each year the House Council composed of club members gives a dance for the benefit of the house. This year \$770 was raised.

### Community Achievements

The Seventy-Ninth Street House works in close cooperation with its neighbors, the library, the school and the telephone exchange. All participate and contribute to its work.

Together they succeeded in getting a cross-town bus line that is a great boon to the residents who live near the East River. Through the same combined efforts the peddlers' wagons were limited to a prescribed district. They were also instrumental in forming the Yorkville Community Council, whose purpose is the improvement of existing conditions in the neighborhood.

While the block in which the house is situated is free from squalor, just around the corner lies the teeming Second Avenue district with its roaring trains, darkness and dirt. The sharp contrast makes the settlement workers ambitious to spread their influence as widely as possible.

The addition of the house next door to the Settlement has made room for a larger community centre for the nursing service, a fine athletic yard, more club and class rooms and a good sized dining and assembly room.

## 79th Street House Committee

232 East 79th Street

MISS ALICE NICOLL, *Chairman*  
MISS MARY APPLETON  
MISS CONSTANCE CUTLER  
MISS GENEVIEVE CAWTHRA  
MISS HELEN NEILSON  
MRS. WM. B. OLMSTED  
MRS. WILDY C. RICKERSON  
MRS. ALDIN C. SWENSON  
MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON  
MRS. B. A. TOMPKINS  
MRS. GEORGE DEVEAU  
MRS. GERALDYN REDMOND  
MRS. JOHN KING HODGES  
MRS. HAROLD E. HERRICK  
MISS MARGARET BURTON  
MISS ANTISS DEVEAU  
MISS KATHERINE DEB. PARSONS  
MISS MARY TRIMBLE  
MISS ROSAMUND UPHAM  
MISS URLING VALENTINE  
MISS KATHERINE MORRIS  
COUNTESS OTTO SALM  
MISS JANE SPADER  
MRS. MARTICA STURGES  
MRS. JEAN GORDEN HANSON, *Head Worker*

## **Hamilton House**

### **The Neighborhood**

HAMILTON HOUSE is by its very location able to render a fine bit of community service, for it is situated in a straggling neighborhood of an alien people who know not America and her ways. Her neighbors are workers engaged in unskilled occupations, the father as a day laborer, perhaps on the docks at the foot of the street, and the mother as a piece worker, "by pants" or whatnot, in the home.

The neighborhood rubs elbows with the world of commerce and trade directly to the west, and its huddled houses are poor and dilapidated and remote from everything that we are pleased to think American. In this little pocket of New York are congregated an Italian population to whom the settlement is their most interpretative bit of America.

### **Health Program of Hamilton House**

Due to the obvious need of a thoroughgoing health program in such a neighborhood, as well as to the strong health emphasis of the Henry Street Settlement, under whose guardianship Hamilton House came in 1918, health was taken as the keynote of the settlement's activities, and cooperation with other organizations has been active. The house gives shelter to one of the centres of the Henry Street Nursing Service and for a time gave place to a Maternity Centre. The idea of prenatal-care was unknown to these women, and their prejudice had to be combated. But gradually they were made to see the need of care before childbirth, and came to the centre in ever increasing numbers.

Malnutrition, that stalks the children of the very poor, is prevalent in this neighborhood, and Hamilton House fights it as best it can. It cooperates with the Red Cross

in a clinic where undernourished children are weighed and measured, and in malnutrition classes where they are taught the gospel of vitamins and calories in terms of fruit and vegetables, milk and eggs. A cooking class educates a group of older girls in foods and food values, and a course for mothers teaches them how to prepare American foods, particularly the cheaper ones, with which they may vary their diet of spaghetti and sweet peppers and provide better balanced meals. Puny children who do not yield to other treatment are given medical examinations and taken to the hospitals, where a tonsil or adenoid operation may clear up the cause of the faulty assimilation.

Health is the motive of the year round organized play on the roof and of the boy and girl scout troops of the settlement, while the summer activities are designed to offset the health menace of hot weather in the tenements. Many children are sent to the country for two weeks' vacations; sick mothers and babies are sent to the floating hospital; well ones that cannot leave home for an extended vacation are given outings of a day at a time at beaches and parks near the city; and children are chaperoned to neighboring pools and shower baths and specially provided children's movies.

### Summer Play School

In the summer of 1919 and 1920 Hamilton House conducted a play school that kept the children healthfully and usefully occupied from 9 to 3. Shop work and sewing, arts and crafts, games, music, dancing and reading, all gave a wide range of expression for intellectual, emotional, and practical impulses. The regular program included a morning lunch of crackers and milk, for in poor homes, with working mothers, children have a scanty breakfast and often no breakfast at all. An ample hot noon meal and a rest period with a nap for the little children, a thing almost impossible of accomplishment in the crowded tenement, were of demonstrable value by the record of the weight charts. The exigencies of the budget precluded the hot lunch in 1920, and in 1921 the school itself had to go. It was replaced by days' outings and two weeks'

vacations in the country, games on the roof and trips to showers and pools and the movies and by the bi-weekly ice cream treat, a gift of a friend of the settlement.

### **Clubs and Classes**

The clubs and classes present a wide choice of activities, from the purely social Saturday evening dance run by the Senior boys' club, and for which the settlement orchestra furnishes the music, through the handicrafts, dramatics, cooking and English classes. One man of sixty tried to learn from the last named enough to read the captions at the movies, where the word "thrill" had been a stumbling block to a completer enjoyment.

The clubs and classes include:

Dramatics and festivals	Mothers' clubs
Hand Work	English classes
Sewing	Band
Carpentry	Boy and Girl Scouts
Cooking and dietetics	Italian Needlecraft Guild
Dancing, social, aesthetic, interpretative	Kindergarten (Department of Education)

### **Italian Needlecraft Guild**

The Italian Needlecraft Guild is a new activity of Hamilton House. It was established to bring to America a beautiful European art form, as well as to provide home work for women with young children who could not go to work.

The Guild is operated through a committee which supplies a business manager, a teacher, a designer, and materials. The women of the neighborhood are taught and paid for their work which is marketed chiefly through private sales and by word of mouth advertising. The Needle Work Guild of Hamilton House is associated with the Needle and Bobbin Guild, an association of master craftsmen.

This work has distinctly "caught on" and it promises to become one of the largest and most important activities of



Hamilton House. The linens, including luncheon sets, scarfs, towels, bibs, and breakfast sets, are on sale there daily.

### Community Cooperation

Community cooperation and a larger realization of the value of the settlement on the part of its neighbors has been distinctly gratifying. This has been evinced by an increasing willingness to pay the small club and class fees that take these activities out of the realm of gratuities, and also by the larger community participation in any community project. At the time of the last festa, or block party, the whole neighborhood took part in the decoration of the street, and the barber across the way furnished the music, and did all the wiring and lighting.

Identification with the community is further advanced by the home visiting and other activities of the head resident and the community workers. In many cases the people of the neighborhood know so little of America and her ways that they endure almost unbearable conditions because of ignorance of the proper channels of complaint. In a tenement flat where the gas bill mounted to \$10 a month and the air was vitiated by the odor of escaping gas, the settlement called in the gas man who discovered that a leak was the cause of the family's expense and discomfort. Often labor laws, tenement house law, rent laws, and city health ordinances are violated, and in such cases the community workers appeal to the proper authorities. A significant contribution was a careful survey of the deplorable housing conditions of the neighborhood made in conjunction with the Mayor's Committee on Housing.

## Hamilton House Committee

72 Market Street

MISS LILLIAN D. WALD, *Chairman*

MR. MOREAU DELANO

MR. WINTHROP E. DWIGHT

MRS. E. J. MAGNIN

MRS. LEONARD SCOFIELD

MISS VIOLA PERCY CONKLIN

MRS. IRA S. WILE

MRS. IRVING FOX

MRS. ANTONIO PISANI

MRS. JOSEPH GIRSDANSKY, *Head Worker*

## **Lincoln House**

### **Founding of Lincoln House**

IN the year 1906 a colored nurse came to the Henry Street Settlement to lay before the Head Resident her plea for social work among her people, and her own ardent desires led to the establishment of Lincoln House. In the early days the Settlement, like many other similar agencies, had its period of migration. From one small store in Sixty-first Street its work moved to a somewhat more spacious one in Sixtieth Street, and finally, after joining forces with two other neighborhood organizations, the Walton Kindergarten and the Lincoln Day Nursery, the present house at 202 West 63rd Street was secured.

### **Neighborhood Cooperation**

Lincoln House is, in the first place, a neighborhood centre for bringing about a better understanding between the races. It cooperates with all community interests, such as the churches, the public schools, the Ethical Culture Society, business enterprises and the Community Council, and also serves as a headquarters for many neighborhood activities. The first welfare exhibit conducted several years ago was designed to show, through the handiwork of men, women and children, the skill of this group of people. It was at the proposal of the chairman upon that occasion that the name of this section of the city was changed from San Juan Hill to Columbus Hill. The new name was designed to indicate the change that had taken place in the conditions of the neighborhood—from strife, petty jealousy and race hatred to an amicable state of cooperation in advancement towards a better citizenship.

The House provides a training in democracy through instruction in self-government, and an opportunity for

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## LINCOLN HOUSE

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*The mothers' club of Lincoln House*

self-expression through dramatics, esthetic dancing, charades, pageants and training in vocational classes. Each member pays a small fee toward the support of the group, and the money is employed to pay for the material used for instruction and play. The first annual pageant, which was given last May, aimed to set forth a "live moving picture" descriptive of the growth and scope of the activities of the House. The pageant was planned and staged largely by the club and class groups. Mothers and girls sewed day and night on the costumes; children were faithful and patient with rehearsals; and some two hundred persons took part in the program.

One of the new and most successful features of the house this winter was the Cooperative Buying Society. The organization is controlled by a neighborhood committee of men and women with one of the house staff as executive secretary.

### **Vocational Training**

Vocational guidance and training in skilled and semi-skilled labor, which are greatly needed by colored boys and girls, are in so far as possible supplied by Lincoln House. Investigation into industrial conditions, and endeavors to place boys and girls of working age in trades for which they had shown the best qualifications, are a part of the program of Lincoln House, and it is a matter of regret that through lack of funds it has not been possible to do this as effectively as the situation demands.

Cooperation has been effected with Columbia University and Pratt Institute, who have supplied instructors from among their teachers under the direct supervision of the heads of the departments assisting. The Ethical Culture School, in the most generous neighborhood spirit, gives the boys and young men a better opportunity in carpentry lessons and mechanics than they have had before. After the boys and girls have been tried out in various industries and trades, they are recommended either for courses in a trade school or for positions involving work in which they have shown aptitude.

### **Fresh Air Work**

Many children from the House are given the opportunity to spend days and weeks in the country through the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, Globe Camp, Urban League and other agencies. One of the most interesting of the groups is a party of little housekeepers—girls from 7 to 16 years of age—who go to the Henry Street Settlement Camp at Yorktown Heights. These girls under the direction of our Industrial Secretary spend one week each year in the "House in the Woods," actually putting into practice their training in the art of housekeeping. They also provide their own food besides paying for their "cut rate" railroad tickets.

A canning club for women has been successfully conducted for the past two summers, when hundreds of cans of fruit and vegetables have been preserved. Mothers with large families have found this club of great educational





*Wonderful playroom for children*

and economic value, as instruction is given in the preparation and value of food.

### **Music**

The colored child's instinctive love of music is recognized at Lincoln House and efforts are made to foster it through chorus singing and by lessons in piano and violin for individuals. These classes are self-supporting, the pupils even paying for the tuning of the pianos as well as for their lessons.

### **Recreation Fostered**

A love of healthful recreation is engendered by the work in the gymnasium, where boys and girls have opportunity to develop physique, symmetry and poise. The basket ball games and other competitive sports, as well as the directed

play street activities, not only minister to the physical well being of the participants but also assist in the development of a sense of fair play.

### Homes and Babies

And finally, Lincoln House aims to secure a more scientific care of homes and of children through the work of its mothers' clubs and visiting nurses. At the Baby Show, held in the House in October of each year, more than a hundred fine healthy babies under two years of age are shown with pride by their mothers and our maternity district nurse.

Lectures on health, infant mortality, prevention of disease, and housing conditions are attended by both parents and children. A beginning in better housing has been made by the Suburban Homes Company which maintains two, three and four room apartments in West Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, providing for all tenants bathing facilities, laundry and drying rooms, and sanitary, well-lighted halls and stairways. But these model apartments are only one refreshing spot in a great desert. In the Sixties alone, between Amsterdam Avenue and the river, there are hundreds of families living in woefully dilapidated houses for which they pay high rentals. These parents deserve better dwellings in which to live and rear their children in keeping with the standards of American family life.

## Lincoln House Committee

203 West 63rd Street

MRS. L. EMMET HOLT JR., *Chairman*  
MRS. FRANCIS C. BARLOW  
MISS VIOLA PERCY CONKLIN  
MRS. ALBERT J. ERDMANN  
MR. JAMES HUBERT  
MR. EUGENE K. JONES  
MRS. HENRY G. LEACH  
MRS. ALBERT HEYMANN  
MRS. GEORGE B. PRATT  
MISS LOUISE R. LATIMER  
MISS KATHERINE W. SEWALL  
DR. GEORGE H. SIMS  
MISS ELIZABETH WALTON  
MRS. ERNEST F. WALTON  
MISS LILLIAN D. WALD  
MRS. GRIER BARTOL  
MRS. OSWALD W. KNAUTH  
MRS. SAMUEL T. PRICE  
MISS BIRDYE HAYNES, *Head Worker*

# Henry Street Settlement

*Exhibit A*

## Financial Statement

As of December 31, 1921

### *Assets*

#### *Cash:*

##### In Banks

Campaign Fund Account . . . . .	\$6,458.48	
Less: Overdraft—Regular Settlement Account . . . . .	35.88	
		<hr/>
		\$6,422.60

##### In Hands of Trustees for Investment

Campaign Fund . . . . .	\$25,800.03	
Permanent and Deficiency Fund . . . . .	11,802.29	
		<hr/>
	37,602.32	
Less: Overdraft—Nurses Pension Fund . . . . .	593.11	
		<hr/>
		37,009.21

##### On Hand

Petty Cash . . . . .		2,200.00
		<hr/>
<i>Total</i> . . . . .		\$45,631.81

#### *Accounts Receivable:*

*Unpaid Pledges—Regular Annual Contributors for 1921 . . . . .	*\$8,721.06	
*Unpaid Pledges—Campaign Fund . . . . .	*136,954.16	
*Unpaid Pledges—Permanent and Deficiency Fund . . . . .	*2,700.00	
Due from Industrial Concerns, Tenants, Etc. . . . .	2,042.35	
Loans, Refunds and Petty Cash Advances . . . . .	3,877.30	
Miscellaneous Amounts Receivable . . . . .	2,660.29	
<i>Total</i> . . . . .		<hr/>
		156,955.16

#### *Inventories:*

Medical Supplies, Stationery, Etc. . . . .	610.71
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\* No allowance has been made in these figures for possible losses through failure on the part of contributors to meet their pledges.

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## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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### *Investments:*

Securities (at cost) . . . . .	\$1,199,682.83
Real Estate . . . . .	†446,472.82
Neighborhood Playhouse Account . . . . .	53,649.77

### *Deferred Items:*

Sundry Advances to be Repaid in 1922 . . . . .	\$513.32
Accrued Interest on Investments . . . . .	1,105.23
	<u>1,618.55</u>

<i>Total Assets</i> . . . . .	<u>\$1,904,621.65</u>
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### *Liabilities and Capital*

<i>Advance Receipts</i> from Regular Annual Contributors for 1922 . . . . .	\$8,045.00
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<i>Loan Payable</i> to Permanent and Deficiency Fund . . . . .	3,500.00
<i>Deposits on Nurses' Bags and Keys</i> . . . . .	153.40

### *Held for Designated Purposes:*

Permanent and Deficiency Fund . . . . .	\$710,932.38
Campaign Fund . . . . .	612,641.23
Nurses Pension Fund . . . . .	19,659.64
Reserve Fund . . . . .	2,931.98
267 Henry Street Fund . . . . .	12,940.00
Building Fund . . . . .	7,415.48
Alva Scholarship Fund . . . . .	15,020.00
Girls' Department Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Balances in Fresh Air, and Social Service Activities . . . . .	11,801.08

<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<u>1,394,341.79</u>
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<i>Capital Account</i> . . . . .	\$489,019.08
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Add: Balance in Operating Accounts (Exhibit 'B') . . . . .	9,562.38
	<u>498,581.46</u>

<i>Total Liabilities and Capital Account</i> . . . . .	<u>\$1,904,621.65</u>
--	-----------------------

† This amount represents the book value of Real Estate; no allowance having been made for depreciation.

A gift of \$300,000 from Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff for the construction and equipment of a new building in memory of the late Jacob H. Schiff, has been made to the Settlement. This amount is not included in the above statement.



*Exhibit B*

## Summary Statement of All Activities

December 31, 1921

*Nursing Account:*

Excess of Expenditures over Income for the year Ended December 31, 1921 as per Schedule No. 1 . . . . .	\$46,872.88	
Less: Balance Available from 1920 . . . . .	1,892.34	
	<hr/>	
	\$44,980.54	
Withdrawn from Capital Account— Visiting Nurse Service Campaign Fund . . . . .	60,000.00	
Balance, December 31, 1921 . . . . .	<hr/>	\$15,019.46

*Fresh Air and Club Work; and Social Work:*

Excess of Income over Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1921: Fresh Air and Club Work as per Schedule No. 2 . . . . .	\$7,083.73	
Social Work as per Schedule No. 3 . . . . .	547.40	
	<hr/>	
	\$7,631.13	
Add: Balance Available from 1920 . . . . .	3,418.28	
	<hr/>	
	\$11,049.41	
Less: Balances in Fresh Air and Social Service to be held in Reserve for purposes designated, as per Ex- hibit 'A' . . . . .	11,801.08	
Deficit, December 31, 1921 . . . . .	<hr/>	\$751.67

*Branches:*

Excess of Expenditures over Income for the Year Ended December 31, 1921, as per Schedule No. 4 . . . . .	\$697.83	
Add: Deficit as of December 31, 1920 . . . . .	670.28	
Deficit, December 31, 1921 . . . . .	<hr/>	1,368.11

*Maintenance, Operation and Alteration of  
Buildings:*

Excess of Expenditures over Income for the Year Ended December 31, 1921, as per Schedule No. 5 . . . . .	\$1,674.15	
Add: Deficit as of December 31, 1920 . . . . .	1,663.15	
Deficit, December 31, 1921 . . . . .	<hr/>	3,337.30
		<hr/>
Balance of Withdrawn Capital available for Operations as per Exhibit 'A' . . . . .		\$9,562.38

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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*Schedule 1*

**Nursing Account, Headquarters and 23 Centres**

Statement of Income and Expenditures for the

Year Ended December 31, 1921

*Income:*

Contributions . . . . .	\$158,384.39	
Receipts from Industrial and Insurance Concerns . . . . .	\$83,200.68	
Fees from Patients . . . . .	39,103.32	
Night Nurse Fees . . . . .	1,077.00	123,381.00
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	\$281,765.39	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	104.10	281,869.49
Contributions for Student Cost . . . . .		52,145.16
<i>Total Income</i> . . . . .		\$334,014.65

*Expenditures:*

*Salaries*

Executive and Administrative . . . . .	\$18,572.81
Supervision and Staff Nurses . . . . .	236,204.20
Night Nurses . . . . .	1,382.00
Nursing Centres and Main Office—	
Clerical and Stenographic . . . . .	13,376.38
Record Office . . . . .	17,320.72
Administrative Office — Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Telephone Operators, Etc. . . . .	8,313.75
Subscription Clerks . . . . .	4,078.08
Doctor at a Health Clinic . . . . .	200.00
	<u>\$299,447.94</u>

*Other*

Publicity (Appeals) . . . . .	\$10,469.18
Rent—Nursing Centres . . . . .	7,578.12
Bags, Fittings, Drugs, Medical Supplies, Gauze, Cotton and Bandage Rolls . . . . .	5,745.89
Carfare and Conferences . . . . .	5,707.79
Auto Purchase . . . . .	1,793.06
Auto Expenses . . . . .	5,471.41
Stationery, Postage and Office Supplies . . . . .	5,263.72
Telephone . . . . .	3,324.51
Laundry . . . . .	2,871.55
Special Accounting Services and Auditing . . . . .	1,986.00

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## HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT

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Stock Room Administration . .	\$1,830.48	
Cleaning . . . . .	1,796.28	
Furniture and Fixtures . . . .	1,246.16	
Other Equipment . . . . .	2,144.38	
Periodicals and Dues to National Organizations . . . . .	646.04	
Gas and Electricity . . . . .	311.12	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	800.26	
	<hr/>	58,985.95
		<hr/>
		\$358,433.89

### *Student Costs*

Living Expenses . . . . .	\$39,752.62	
Laundry and Allowances . . . .	6,248.17	
Uniforms . . . . .	1,337.70	
Tuition (Teacher's College)* . .	8,734.95	
Medical Attendance . . . . .	677.39	
	<hr/>	56,750.83
		<hr/>

<i>Total Expenditures</i> . . . . .	<b>415,184.72</b>
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Total Excess of Expenditures over Income . . . . .	<b>\$81,170.07</b>
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Less: Income from Investments Applied to Above Excess . .	<b>34,297.19</b>
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<i>Net Excess of Expenditures over Income</i> . . . . .	<b>\$46,872.88</b>
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\* Field supervision of students not included here.

### *Schedule 2*

## Fresh Air and Club Work

IN TOWN, CAMP HENRY, ECHO HILL FARM,  
REST, AND RIVERHOLM

Statement of Income and Expenditures for the  
Year Ended December 31, 1921

### *Income:*

#### *1. In Town*

Contributions . . . . .	\$22,127.98	
Club and Class Dues and Dance Receipts . . . . .	3,590.04	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	85.74	
	<hr/>	\$25,803.76

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## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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### 2. Country Places

Contributions . . . . .	\$13,369.90	
Contributions from Guests . . . .	8,496.78	
Sale of Farm Products . . . . .	635.50	
Rent of Garage . . . . .	35.00	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	260.64	
	<hr/>	22,797.82
<i>Total Income</i> . . . . .		<hr/> \$48,601.58

### Expenditures:

#### 1. In Town

Salaries and Wages (Includes Cleaning) . . . . .	\$16,580.21	
Publicity . . . . .	5,500.00	
Equipment . . . . .	2,251.76	
Stationery, Postage and Office Supplies . . . . .	268.77	
Class and Club Materials . . . .	617.16	
Music . . . . .	263.00	
Telephone Service . . . . .	152.28	
Electricity for Lighting Roof and Play-ground . . . . .	89.98	
Rent—Manual Training Classes .	454.00	
Day Parties . . . . .	251.32	
Roof Dances; Door Attendants, Check Room, Cleaning, Etc. . .	1,105.50	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	17.93	
	<hr/>	\$27,551.91

#### 2. Country Places

Salaries and Wages . . . . .	\$8,596.58
Food and Fuel . . . . .	8,086.78
Repairs and Alterations . . . .	2,804.04
Equipment . . . . .	1,270.20
Automobile Expense and Trans- portation . . . . .	2,089.01
Insurance (3 years) . . . . .	1,389.81
Farm: Seeds, Plants, Live Stock etc . . . . .	749.57
Laundry . . . . .	477.18
Children's account (Toys, Cloth- ing, Etc.) . . . . .	220.93
Camp Store . . . . .	98.43
Cleaning and Disinfecting Sup- plies, and Fumigation . . . .	379.32
Medical Supplies . . . . .	95.76
Light . . . . .	53.80
Telephone Service . . . . .	201.98
Water Engine Repairs and Gaso- line . . . . .	180.26

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HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT

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Stationery, Postage and Office Supplies . . . . .	\$ 58.19	
Freight and Expressage . . . . .	184.27	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	100.76	
	<hr/>	27,036.87
<i>Total Expenditures</i> . . . . .		<hr/> 54,588.78
Total Excess of Expenditures over Income . . . . .		\$5,987.20
Less: Income from Investments Applied to Above Excess . . . . .		<hr/> 13,070.93
<i>Net Excess of Income Over Expenditures</i> . . . . .		<hr/> \$7,083.73
(See Exhibit 'B')		

*Schedule 3*

**Social Work**

Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Year  
Ended December 31, 1921

*Income:*

Contributions:

Emergency Relief . . . . .	\$2,591.45	
Thanksgiving and Christmas—Food, Gifts and Entertainment . . . . .	2,524.35	
Alva Scholarship . . . . .	1,000.00	
Designated for Support of Children . . . . .	6,365.26	
	<hr/>	\$12,481.06
Income from Investments—Alva Scholarship Fund . . . . .		900.00
Miscellaneous . . . . .		64.47
		<hr/>
<i>Total Income</i> . . . . .		\$13,445.53

*Expenditures*

Emergency Relief . . . . .	\$1,754.62	
Thanksgiving and Christmas—Food, Gifts and Entertainment . . . . .	1,818.55	
Alva Scholarship (Including Amounts Brought Forward from Previous Year) . . . . .	3,147.02	
Support of Children . . . . .	6,177.94	
<i>Total Expenditures</i> . . . . .	<hr/>	12,898.13
<i>Net Excess of Income Over Expenditures</i> . . . . .		<hr/> \$547.40

(See Exhibit 'B')



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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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## Schedule 4

### Branches

#### Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1921

	Total	Hamilton House	Lincoln House	79th Street House
<i>Income:</i>				
Contributions . . . . .	\$16,519.64	\$7,127.50	\$7,000.41	\$2,391.73
Club Rent and Class Dues; and Contributions from Members . . . . .	1,818.01	159.02	400.15	1,258.84
Miscellaneous . . . . .	22.01	8.37	13.64	
<i>Total Income</i> . . . . .	\$18,359.66	\$7,294.89	\$7,414.20	\$3,650.57
<i>Expenditures:</i>				
Salaries and Wages . . . . .	\$14,324.40	\$4,896.79	\$4,651.86	\$4,775.75
Light and Heat . . . . .	2,198.27	501.27	655.25	1,041.75
Repairs and Alterations . . . . .	2,011.59	462.70	982.49	566.40
Rent . . . . .	1,800.00		1,800.00	
Fresh Air Activity . . . . .	1,253.73			1,253.73
Equipment . . . . .	952.11	176.27	149.50	626.34
Interest on Mortgage . . . . .	360.00	360.00		
Pensions and Relief . . . . .	231.50			231.50
Stationery, Postage and Printing . . . . .	220.79	29.72	58.57	132.50
Insurance . . . . .	163.57	28.63	24.24	110.70
Telephone . . . . .	436.02	164.16	94.42	177.44
Entertainments, Holidays, Etc. . . . .	242.59	152.99	32.60	57.00
Cleaning Supplies . . . . .	163.30	78.45	37.97	49.88
Kindergarten—Lunch . . . . .	159.31		159.31	
Laundry . . . . .	34.84	24.00	7.84	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	512.15	117.74	167.87	226.54
<i>Total Expenditures</i> . . . . .	\$25,064.17	\$6,992.72	\$8,821.92	\$9,249.53
Total Excess of Expenditures Over Income . . . . .	\$6,704.51		\$1,407.72	\$5,598.96
Total Excess of Income Over Expenditures . . . . .		\$302.17		
Less: Income from Investments Applied to the Above Excess of Expenditures Over Income	6,006.68		407.72	5,598.96
<i>Net Excess of Expenditures Over Income</i> . . . . .	\$697.83		\$1,000.00	
<i>Net Excess of Income Over Ex- penditures</i> . . . . .		\$302.17		

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# HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT

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## Schedule 5

### Maintenance, Operation and Alteration of Down- town Buildings

27 Gouverneur Street, 258 Henry Street, 260 Henry Street, 265, 267  
Henry Street, 297 Henry Street, 299-301-303 Henry Street

Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Year Ended  
December 31, 1921

#### *Income*

##### *1. Maintenance and Operation*

Contributions . . . . .	\$3,669.04	
Rent from Residents . . . . .	9,164.60	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,574.17	
	<hr/>	\$14,407.81

##### *2. General Account*

Contributions . . . . .	\$450.00	
Interest on Bank Balances . . . . .	175.56	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	124.35	
	<hr/>	749.91

##### *3. Salaries—Office Staff*

Contributions . . . . .	500.00	
<i>Total Income</i> . . . . .	<hr/>	\$15,657.72

#### *Expenditures*

##### *1. Maintenance and Operation*

Salaries and Wages—Janitors, Cleaners and Superintendent of Buildings . . . . .	\$8,666.53	
Rent . . . . .	4,260.00	
Light and Heat . . . . .	4,618.98	
Equipment (Purchase and Up- keep) . . . . .	1,928.67	
Repairs and Alterations . . . . .	2,997.95	
Laundry, Cleaning and Disinfect- ing Supplies . . . . .	801.71	
Insurance . . . . .	343.58	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	385.50	
	<hr/>	\$24,002.92

##### *2. General Account*

Printing, Stationery and Postage . . . . .	\$1,216.77	
Periodicals and Association Dues . . . . .	325.32	
Auditing . . . . .	271.50	
Bonding of Employees . . . . .	43.15	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	119.58	
	<hr/>	1,976.32

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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<i>3. Office Staff</i>		
Salaries . . . . .	\$2,978.97	
<i>Total Expenditures</i> . . . . .	<u>          </u>	\$28,958.21
 Total Excess of Expenditures Over		
Income . . . . .		\$13,300.49
Less: Income from Investments		
Applied to Above Excess . . . .		<u>11,626.34</u>
<i>Net Excess of Expenditures Over Income</i> . . . . .		<u>\$1,674.15</u>

NOTE. Housekeeping costs for food, equipment, and repairs, and Service affecting the residents entirely met by them and not included in this statement.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

LOEB & TROPER,  
*Auditors*

Felix M. Warburg, *Chairman*  
V. Everit Macy, *Treasurer*  
Leo Arnstein  
Herbert H. Lehman

# Our Special Needs

## In Addition to the Contributions for our Regular Work

*Gifts Are Exempt from Taxation*

**\$50,000** for additional nurses this year—\$1,550 the cost of each nurse.

**\$40,000** to train public health nurses.

**\$100,000** for health centres.

**\$100,000** to complete maternity service.

**\$10,000** for additional anti-gang workers.

**\$5,000** for Lincoln House.

**\$5,000** for Boys' Camp.

**\$10,000** for new building at Yorktown Heights.

**\$5,000** for fresh air home.

**\$10,000** for summer relief in the city.

**\$10,000** for emergency relief cases.

**\$2,000** for Hamilton House.

**\$25,000** for special neighborhood work for the 79th Street House.

**Gifts of \$5,000 and more for the Endowment Fund.**

The Henry Street Settlement has developed its various activities carefully, slowly, and each one rests upon a foundation of practical community need and of conscientious step-by-step development. There are many pressing needs, but the most urgent are large gifts to make the endowment commensurate with the extent of the work. First is the Nursing Service, which has been for many years recognized as an important factor in maintaining the health of New York. Without greatly increased funds work as extended and as large as ours will continue to rest upon an exceed-

ingly precarious financial basis; an organization employing hundreds of trained nurses, used by many thousands of the citizens, risks a serious breakdown when help is most needed even when epidemics endanger the citizens. New York's unmatched clinical material and the Settlement's connection with Teachers College bring an obligation to train for the public health service graduate and undergraduate students from the training schools to meet the demands for the public health field. Preventive medicine and care in the home have become the statesmanlike methods whereby the health of the community is guarded and the people educated. We cannot contribute this essential service to the community unless money is given for this definite educational work. Our Visiting Nurse Centres should be made throughout the three boroughs the nuclei for complete health centres. This would prevent costly over-lapping. Where money has been given to develop these neighborhood health centres results have more than repaid the expenditure of time and money. \$100,000 this coming year could well be used for their development. Money is needed to maintain and expand the nurses' attendance at delivery. The nurse who sees the mother through pregnancy is present at the birth of the child, and gives the post-partum care, has an unmatched opportunity, and this has been shown wherever we have had the money to establish the complete maternity service.

The educational service to the community is interwoven with the ministration of the nurse. But like all other educational procedures the work must be supported by intelligent forward-looking members of the community, who also realize that prevention of disease in any one part of the city affects all the people of a city.

The "crime wave" challenges the supporters of constructive social work to build up and to strengthen institutions already established which have the confidence of their neighborhoods and the community. Personnel of high-grade men and women is needed, particularly for the boys, to hold them from the destructive gang organizations. \$10,000 additional to what is already given would



be a rewarding investment at this time for adequately paid workers. The opportunities and the obligations to provide wholesome recreation, the building up of character and the providing of spiritual contacts for the young people in our different neighborhoods are increasingly important.

We need money, too, for work with the colored people. In the neighborhood of Lincoln House are many additions to our city life from the West Indies, from the Spanish speaking neighbors. Their adjustment to New York life under friendly guidance is essential.

The Settlement needs money for new shacks in the boys' camp; for new roads. \$5,000 spent in the boys' camp would be well invested, and this should be done before buildings and roads further deteriorate.

We need a new building at the farm at Yorktown Heights, beloved of the children and the young women. \$10,000 would give the new building. \$5,000 additional would enable us to use the farm to its utmost capacity.

We need \$10,000 to meet the clamorous demands for summer relief in the city; wholesome recreation in the evenings; day parties for young and old; for mothers and their children who cannot get the longer vacation because the fresh air places are filled or because they cannot leave father alone in his home.

The Settlement needs large sums, whether by gift or bequest, and it also needs small sums from people who thereby encourage and support the remarkable service given throughout the city by the staff, paid or unpaid. We need also to have money to be used for those neighborhood cases who, independent and self-respecting, cannot be classified among those known as "relief" cases. Unemployment and the high cost of living have driven many families to the wall, when timely and adequate relief to tide them over or to equip a most promising member for his or her life's work would have saved a family.

We should have at least \$2000 more to use as capital for the interesting Needlework Guild at Hamilton House.

Seventy-ninth Street house tells its impressive story of self-help. It should have the coveted country home and additional space for its clubs and classes.

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## OUR SPECIAL NEEDS

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The above are some of the uses to which money could be put now. We have had the encouragement of loyal friends and generous givers, and competent, devoted staffs, many of whom come regularly, year in and year out, without salary,—some of whom have become professional in their training for their work and in the sincerity of service.

### *FORM OF BEQUEST*

*I give, devise and bequeath to the Henry  
Street Settlement, incorporated in the year  
1903 under the laws of the state of New  
York, for its corporate purposes the sum  
of \$\_\_\_\_\_*

*Gifts Are Exempt from Taxation*









